# **U. S. NOTE TO BRITAIN** ON WAR ZONE BLOCKADE **INSTITUTED BY ALLIES**

## Challenges Interference With American Trade as Indefensible and Champions Neutral Rights.

### PITH OF THE PROTEST TO ENGLAND.

British government notice that the blockade which they claim to have instituted under the order in council of March 11 cannot be recognized

manifest injustice or to permit the rights of its citizens to be so serl ously impaired. The United States cannot submit to the curtailment of its neutral rights by these measures (all British practices com plained of), which are admittedly retaliatory

earnestly upon his majesty's government that it must insist that the relations between it and his majesty's government be governed not by a policy of expediency, but by those established rules of international

This task of championing integrity of neutral rights . . . against the lawless conduct of belligerents, arising out of the bitterness of the great conflict which is now wasting the countries of Europe the United States unhesitatingly assumes.

The United States with complacency will not suffer further subordination of its rights and interests to the plea that the exceptional geographic position of the enemies of Great Britain requires or justifies oppressive and illegal practices.

The so-called blockade instituted by the allies against their enemies on March 11 last is ineffective, illegal and indenfensible. This is the declaration contained in the latest note from the United States to Great Britain, which covers exhaustively British interference with American trade since the beginning of the European war and which was made public here today. The note moreover serves notice that the government of the United States cannot submit to any curtailment of its rights as a neutral and cannot, "with complacence, suffer further subordination of its rights and interests."

Secretary Lansing has instructed Am- of neutral rights, which have received the bassador Page, to whom the note was sanction of the civilized world against the lawless conduct of beliggerents arising out of the hitterness of the great conto the British foreign office, "to im- flict which is now wasting the countrie to the British foreign office, "to impress most earnestly" upon the British government that the United States of Europe, the United States unhesitating-government that the United States by assumes, and to the accomplishment of that task it will devote its energies, exercising always that impartiality which from the outbreak of the war it has "must insist that the relations between it and his majesty's government be governed, not by a policy of expediency, but by those established rules of international conduct to which Great Britain in the past has held the United States to account when the latter nation was a belligerent engaged in a struggle for national existence."

Champions Neutral Rights.

that task it will devote its energies, exercising always that impartiality which from the outbreak of the war it has sought to exercise in its relations with the warring nations."

The note is dated October 21, and acknowledges the notes of the British government dated January 7, February 10, June 22, July 23, July 31 (two), August 13, and a note verbale of the British embassy of August 6, all of which relate to restrictions upon American commerce. The United States says at the outbreak of the war it has sought to exercise in its relations with the warring nations."

Declaring the United States "unhesitatingly assumes" the task of championing the integrity of neutral rights, the note proclaims that the American government will devote its energies to the task, exercising always an impartial attitude.

Heretofore Americans whose cargoes destined to neutral countries have been seized on the high seas and delayed or confiscated, have been advised to exhaust legal remedies abroad before asking the United States government. Declaring the United States "unhesi-

British authorities since the beginning of the present war.

The body of the note is divided into thirty-five points, dealing with all phases of the contraband question, seigned which he neutral communication will be sent soon dealing particularly with the "propriety and centument to included."

Methods Not Justified.

Direct of commodities resulting from a state of war or to make any allowance for the diminution in the volume of the thirty-five points, dealing with all phases of the contraband question, seigned which the neutral countries in the first of contraband of war.

(2) Detentions by Great Britain have not been "uniformly based on proofs obtained at the time of seizure, but my vessels have been detained while neutral resulting from a state of war or to make any allowance for the diminution in the volume of the thirty-five points, dealing with all phases of the contraband destination, and announces that a separate communication will be sent soon dealing particularly with the "propriety and communication will be sent soon dealing particularly with the "propriety and communication will be sent soon dealing particularly with the "propriety and communication will be sent soon dealing particularly with the "propriety and communication will be sent soon dealing particularly with the "propriety and communication will be sent soon dealing particularly with the "propriety and communication will be sent soon dealing particularly with the "propriety and communication will be sent soon dealing the propriety and which heads and which they have sought to main the volume of the two countries. The diplomatic the two countries hipper ship ments of cotton from reaching their advances of the diminution in the volume of the two countries. The diplomatic the two countries is iron in it."

Leviston (Mc.) Sun: "The liberty is to Louds and singularity the two countries is iron in it."

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Methods Not Justified.

In conclusion, after an argument of the law and facts, Secretary Lamins, aways:

"I believe it has been conclusively above the term of the control of the control of the principle in the

### Rejects Policy of Expediency.

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"The government of the United States desires, therefore, to impress most earnestly upon his majesty's government that it must insist that the relations beween it and his majesty's government of the governed, not by a policy of expediency, but by those established rules of International conduct upon which Great Britain in the past has held the United States to account when the latter nation was a belligerent engaged in a struggle for national experts, and that to principles of neutral countries and the United States to account when saged in a struggle for national experts, and that to principles of international conduct upon the mature of her trade; that the fact Britain in the past has held the United States to account when saged in a struggle for national experts, and that to principles of international experts, just made, in which it is declared that it is not which it is declared that it is not have expected to be to determine the government of the continue is sufficiently ample to show that the demands cannot with simple the past of his majesty's government of the continue is sufficiently ample to show that the demands cannot with simple and the United States to account when is a fall to the belignment of his majesty's government of the continue is sufficiently ample to show that the demands cannot with simple and the United States to account when is a fall to the past of the first price of neutral countries and reach certain general continue is sufficiently ample to show that the demands cannot will rank high among of motion and the past of the principles of international relation for lausing of neutral countries and reach certain general continue is sufficiently ample to show that the demands content that the past has have the principle of a structure of the principle of the voluminous note that the sufficiency of the past of the principle of the voluminous note of the voluminous note of the voluminous of the principle of the voluminous of the principle of the principle of t

new procedures in the prize courts, the effect of which, the United States complains, is "to subject traders to risk of loss, delay and expense so great and so burdensome as to practically destroy much of the export trade of the United States to neutral countries of Europe."

The United States government feels british government through diplomatic that such ungenerous treatment will continue to be accorded American Secretary Lansing, moreover, denies Secretary Lansing, moreover, denies channels."

Secretary Lansing, moreover, denies such as pilotage, wharfage, unleading this consecution of international law to grant reparation, nor to refrain from Europe."

(19 11) These discusse the question

hat Great Britain admits that her exterially increased since the present war "concededly shares in creating a on of enemy destination could be applied to a greater number of American submit a bill for damages after the gross, and American trade would sufpresse to the extent that British trade benefited by the increase. Great Britain seriously impaired."

14) Whatever may be the

(15) Directing particular attention to the so-called "blockade measures" imposed by the order in council of March 11, the British note of July 23, March 11, the British note of July 23, last, is cited to confirm the Intention "to establish a blockade." After over six months' application of the blockade order, the note says, "the experience of American citizens has convinced the government of the United States that Great Britain has been unsuccessful in her efforts to distinguish between enemy and neutral trade."

The practice of requiring a consignor to prove that his shipments which they are destined, is character-Hereatider Americans whose cargees destined to neutral countries have been seized on the hish seas and delayed or agree the hish seas and delayed or agree the high seas and delayed or hand legal remedies abroad barreness with this hose has not contrary. The properties of the high seas and delayed or hand legal remedies abroad barreness with this on the contrary hand legal remedies abroad barreness with this on the contrary hand legal remedies abroad barreness with this on the contrary hand legal remedies abroad barreness with this on the contrary hand legal remedies abroad barreness with this on the contrary hand legal remedies abroad barreness with this on the contrary hand legal remedies abroad barreness with this on the contrary hand legal remedies abroad barreness with this on the contrary hand legal remedies abroad barreness with this on the contrary hand legal remedies abroad barreness with the neutral committee of the properties of the properties of the properties continued to the properties of the properties continued to the properties of the properties continued to the properties of the properties continued to the properties of the properties of the properties continued to the properties of the propert

(24) The British view of the famous Springbok case before the outbreak of the present war is cited to support the American contentions.

## Modes of Judicial Redress.

Rule Relating to Inspections.

(6) In answer to the British conten-

## EDITORIAL COMMENT ON NOTE TO ENGLAND

Wilson's note to Great Britain is not likely to cause apprehension in Down-ing street. It insists, of course, that

note, "concededly shares in creating a namer, "We are of a different opinion" condition which is relied upon as a sufficient ground to justify the interception of American goods destined to neutral European ports. If British exports to those ports should be still further increased, it is obvious that under the rule of evidence contended for by the rule of evidence and wait to the rule of evidence contended for by the rule of evidence and wait to the rule of evidence contended for by the rule of evidence and wait to the rule of evidence the rule of a different opinion. The President must know, of course for the rule of a different opinion. The President must know, of course for the rule of a different opinion. The president must know, of course for the rule of a different opinion. The president must know, of course for the rule of a different opinion.

New York Sun: "The note, in the moderateness of its tone, its logical progress and its marshaling of evidence and precedents, reflects exactly American sentiment and describes accurately American purpose. We stand upon the law and demand that Great Britain shall obey that law; and in this the administration only expresses the will of the American people." will of the American people.

oods listed as conditive destined to an enemy destined to it is destined and the first of the same of the united States announces that it has no other course but "to contest seizures of vessels at sea upon conjectural suspicion and the practice of bringing them into port for the purpose, by search or otherwise, of obtaining evidence," and adds that "relying ing evidence," and adds that "relying and the regard of the British government must soon perceive that unless it changes its methods its own trade.

\* \* If even a gleam of sense can uphold the right of our deep-sea trading overnment must soon perceive that unless it changes its methods its own trade.

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to a place within the established code we not only incur the enmity of Germany, but we invite the distrust and the contempt of all other neutrals."

account of that nation's violation of tration has slumbered just one year our acknowledged right under international law. It is the most effective answer that could be made to the vital point of the present to the Prince of the prince of

which Great Britain has recklessly discregarded under the piea of her own necessities."

Lowell (Mass.) Courier-Citizen:

"While we recognize the necessity of taking the position set forth in the note, we must, nevertheless, regret that necessity. The administration is doing its plain duty. To ask that favoritism be shown would be the reverse of neutrality. But those of us who believe that the best interests of civilization would be served by whatever contributes to German failures must find it impossible to greet the note, necessary as it admittedly is, with a hearty cheer."

Waterville (Me.) Sentinel: "The United States speaks as the champion of nations not involved in the war."

It makes it piain that violation of the principles of international law is not to be tolerated because resorted to by one bell.

ican side defined choice between radical amendment of its course and a conscious ard Grey.

note is only what the people of the Unite States have been expecting. It is a caus of satisfaction that the issue is not satisfaction. of satisfaction that the issue is put to squarely before Great Britain. The con-tinued violation of law of nations is in-defensible, and firm insistence on the rights of a neutral, when there can be no question of the justice of the position, cannot be disregarded."

justifies far more emphatic representation than are made."

regretted that the note in which this vernment 'unhesitatingly assumes' the sk of championing neutral rights was

Lewistown (Mont.) Democrat-News: "The note to Great Britain demonstrates that the United States is not playing any favorite in the 'var."

Lewiston (Idaho) Tribune: "The note the administration and on the ought to have an important value in in-forming and in reconciling domestic opin-ion concerning controversies growing out

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin: "The note is moderate in tone, but lacks nothing in force because of that. It is definite and strong. It does not threaten and contains no hint of war, but in voicing the sentiment and purpose of the administration it speaks also the public opinion of the country and without uttering the word carries land is warning that there is a limit to pa-Great Falls (Mout.) Tribune: "It is difficult to see how Great Britain can logically defend her action as being in the control of the control strongly phrased and convincing as to tience and tolerance.'
fact and logic."

| Bridgenort (Conn.)

Pueblo (Col.) Chieftain: "It is a plain, straightforward, unfaltering declaration of the rights of peaceful commerce and industry. It must win approval among men of all nations who desire peace and deplore war."

Leadville (Col.) Herald-Democrat: "With the world at war, the United to same."

Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard: "President Wilson's note to England is logical, clear, correct and firm. He has the law and the facts with him and his statement of both is straightforward and plain. It does not mean war and is not intended to stir up needless animosity, but it 'means business' all the same."

Leadville (Col.) Herald-Democrat:
"With the world at war, the United States, endeavoring to preserve some of the shreds of international law, forcibly brought home to England offensiveness of the British policy." nal law, has liftes every claim of the hyphenates England the that the attitude of the American gov-ernment is not neutral. The arguments

will not be permitted to pursue a pol-icy of expediency, but will be held to the rules which it applied to the United the rules which it applied to the United States when this country had a war problem on its hands. It is a note that is calculated to give Great Britain pause pause."

Ashville (N. C.) Citizen: "The note, will, will dictate other than a satisfactory reply."

while on unduly aggressive, is certainly firm enough in tone to convince the British government that the United States has reached a point where patience ceases to be a virtue." tory reply."

Knoxville Journal and Tribune: "The a neutral nation—a warning that inde British authorities may have supposed they were pulling the wool over somethey were pulling the wool over something our shipping must cease, and at

uy war munifons in this country any

rights based on established principles of international law."

Indianapolis (Ind.) News: "The argu-

State in all the uncontroverted points

Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard: "Presi

Torrington (Conn.) Register: "It nul-

stand how the British diplomats can re

note to Great Britain is as plain as the king's English can make it. Yet it con-tains no unfriendly or unreasonable word. • • • The British blockade of

New York Eyening World:

masterly state papers.

New London (Conn.) Day: "Standing

passionless manifestation of determination to upheld the rights of this country rue American manhood and we

courses in international law

Pittsburgh Leader: "The latest note

Sunday Excursion

Sunday, November 21 SPECIAL THROUGH TRAIN LEAVES

Washington, Saturday Midsylvania Station, in the heart of New York City, 6:20 a.m. Returning, leaves New York

Pennsylvania R. R.



## The bigger your "As I was going to St. Ives I met a man with seven wives." family, the smaller your dollar

It's sad, but cheer up: in the matter of pleasure and pastime for your wife and kiddies, Wrigley's offers a most economical confection. It's long-lasting and beneficial. It aids appetite and digestion. It's friendly to the teeth, soothing to the throat-refreshing and thirst-quenching. A 5c package gives big value.

